

Evaluation of Spinal Disorders

Early Detection and Intervention

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Early intervention increases the likelihood of a favorable therapeutic outcome. Early intervention requires an early diagnosis. It is always harder to detect a problem before obvious signs and symptoms have manifested. An early and accurate diagnosis resulting in timely intervention helps reduce the risk for chronic pain and physical impairment. Undiagnosed or misdiagnosed spinal problems may increase the risk for injury and potential for neurological compromise. Severe or longstanding nerve injury can lead to permanent muscle weakness, chronic pain, and in rare cases impairment of bowel and bladder function.